United States
Department of
Agriculture

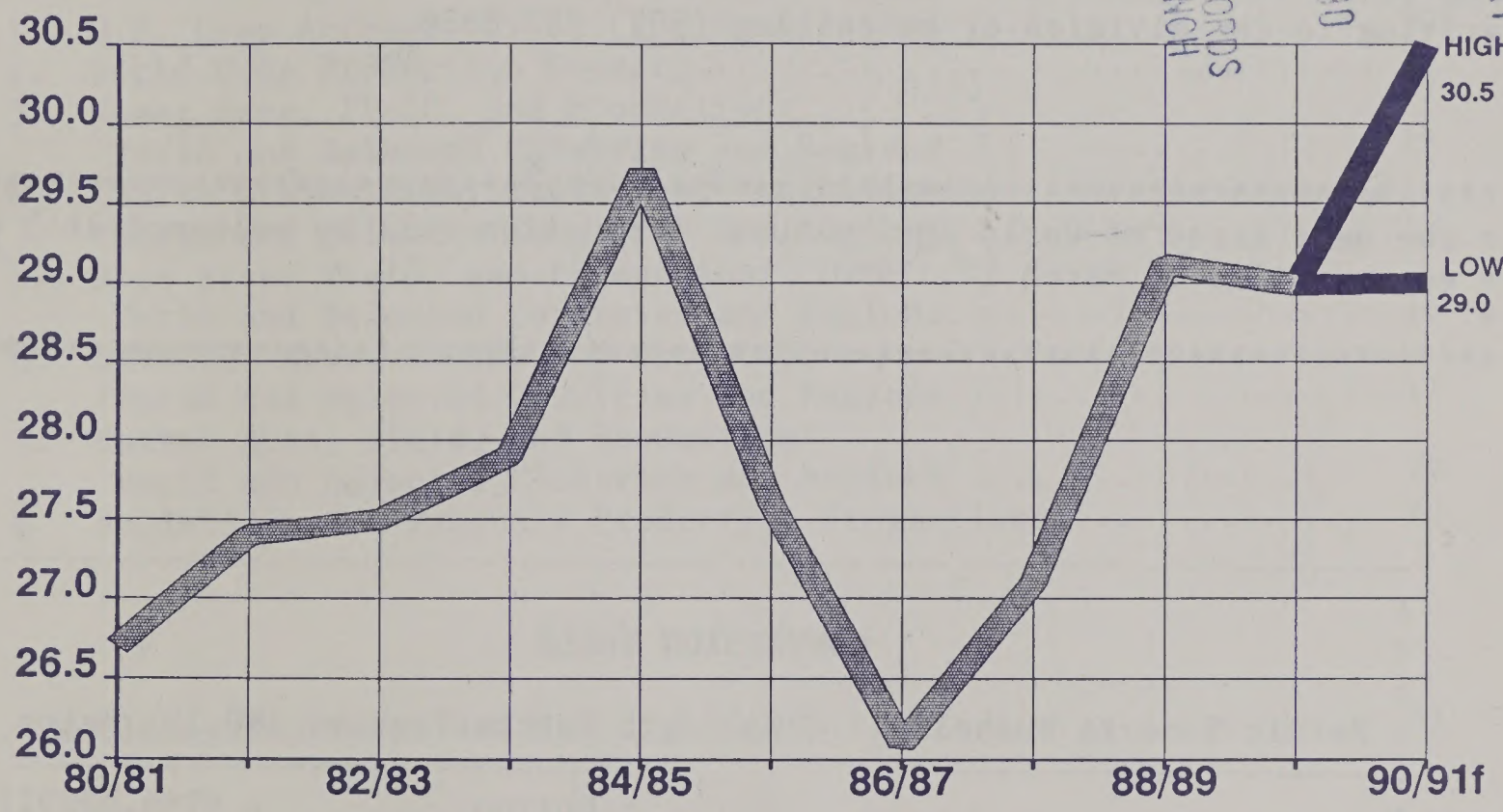
Foreign
Agricultural
Service

World Agricultural Production

Circular Series
WAP 2 - 90
FEBRUARY 1990

Foreign Cotton Area Forecast For 1990/91

Millions of Hectares



Inside This Issue.....

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board – USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. All numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates for grains, oilseeds, and cotton released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-239), February 9, 1990.

This report was prepared by the Foreign Production Estimates Division (FPED), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 382-8888.

****
* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
* eastern time on March 12, 1990. *
* *
****

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric Tons to Bushels		Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales	
		Cotton	= MT*4.592917
Wheat & Soybeans	= MT*36.7437		
Corn, Sorghum, Rye	= MT*39.36825		
Barley	= MT*45.929625		
Oats	= MT*68.894438	Metric Tons to Hundredweight	
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres	Rice	=MT*22.04622
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds		

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

FEATURE TABLES

FEATURE GRAPHS

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1989/90

WHEAT: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at a record 536.2 million metric tons, up 2.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up 7 percent from last year's harvest. Important changes from last month include the following:

- **India** — Production is estimated at a record 54.0 million tons, up 1.0 million or 2 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. Newly available Indian government statistics raised harvested area by nearly 0.5 million hectares.

- **USSR** — Production is estimated at 90.5 million tons, up 1.5 million or 2 percent from last month and up 7 percent from last year. The increase is attributed to higher estimated yield.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 800.0 million tons, down 4.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month but up 10 percent from last year. Important changes from last month include the following:

- **China** — Production is estimated at 91.3 million tons, down 2.4 million or 3 percent from last month and down 3 percent from last year. Estimates for all coarse grains except oats were dropped significantly. Corn, sorghum, and millet production were lowered to account for the losses from last summer's drought in northern China. The barley estimate was reduced 1.1 million tons because a change in the historical series lowered estimated area by 18 percent.

- **South Africa** — Production is estimated at 8.3 million tons, down 0.4 million or 5 percent from last month and down 32 percent from 1988/89's bumper harvest. Corn output is estimated at 7.5 million tons, down 0.5 million due to lower estimated area.

- **East Europe** — Production is estimated at 65.8 million tons, down 2.5 million or 4 percent from last month but up 10 percent from 1988/89's poor crop. A reduction in estimated corn production in Romania more than offset an increase in that country's barley output. Total grain production in Romania is now estimated at 19.9 million metric tons, of which corn comprises 10.0 million tons.

- o **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 9.1 million tons, down 0.5 million or 5 percent from last month but up 32 percent from 1988/89's drought-affected crop. The decline is attributed to a lower estimate of harvested corn area.

- o **USSR** — Production is estimated at 107.0 million tons, up 1.5 million or more than 1 percent from last month and up 10 percent from last year. Higher output is estimated for oats, rye, and barley.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1989/90 is estimated at a record 339.6 million tons, up 4.8 million or more than 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from the 1988/89 crop. Foreign production in 1989/90 is projected at a record 334.7 million tons. U.S. output is projected at 4.9 million tons, unchanged from last month but down 6 percent from last season. Important changes from last month include the following:

- o **China** — Production is estimated at a record 125.3 million tons, up 2.8 million or 2 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. Rice production benefited from good to excellent weather conditions in key rice growing areas, increased area, and expanded use of agricultural inputs and hybrid seeds.

- o **India** — Production is estimated at a near record 70.0 million tons, up 2.0 million or 3 percent from last month but down 1 percent from last year. A larger than expected Punjab crop, along with smaller than expected reductions from poor weather in Bihar, raised rice output.

- o **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at 3.2 million tons, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from last month but unchanged from last year. Official Pakistani estimates increased area by 200,000 hectares, while previously forecast crop losses from pests and heavy rainfall were less than expected.

OILSEEDS: Total world oilseeds production for the 1989/90 is pegged at 213.7 million tons, down marginally from last month but up by 11.3 million or 6 percent from 1988/89. U.S. production is estimated at 59.4 million, unchanged from last month but up 18 percent from last year. Foreign production is estimated at a record 154.2 million tons, down 0.4 million tons from last month but up 2.2 million or 1 percent from last year.

* **Soybeans**: World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 107.2 million tons, down 0.4 million from last month but up 12.2 million or 13 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

  o **China** — Production is estimated at 10.8 million tons, down 0.5 million or 4 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last year. The decline in output was due to lower planted area, poor returns relative to other crops, and dry weather in Shandong and the Northeast.

  o **USSR** — Production is forecast to be a record 0.9 million tons, up 0.1 million tons or 15 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year. Both harvested area and yields were above earlier expectations.

* **Cottonseed**: World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 30.8 million tons, down 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month and down 1.2 million or 4 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

  o **China** — Production is estimated at 6.7 million tons, down 0.3 million or 5 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. The reduction was based on a sharply lower cotton production estimate by the State Statistical Bureau.

  o **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at 2.9 million tons, down 0.2 million tons or 6 percent from last month but up 1 percent from last year. Although area increased slightly, production declined because of reduced cotton output.

* **Peanuts**: World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 22.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 1.2 million or 5 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

  o **China** — Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, down 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last year. Chinese officials indicate that peanut production was more seriously affected by drought in Shandong province than previously expected.

- o **Nigeria** — Production is estimated at last year's level of 350,000 tons, down 100,000 tons from last month. The estimate of harvested area is lower and a disease infestation contributed to disappointing yields.

* **Sunflowerseed:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 22.2 million tons, up 0.4 million from last month and up 1.7 million or 9 percent from last year. A significant change from last month is:

- o **USSR** — Production is revised upward to 7.0 million tons, up 0.5 million from last month and up 0.8 million or 14 percent from last year. Official government statistics indicate that harvested area was slightly higher than estimated earlier and superior growing conditions boosted the average yield to a record high.

* **Rapeseed:** World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 21.7 million tons, up 0.3 million from last month but down 0.8 million or 4 percent from last year. A significant change from last month is:

- o **India** — Production is estimated at 3.8 million tons, up 0.3 million or 9 percent from last month but down 10 percent from last year's record crop. Area is forecast to be down slightly from last year due to poor autumn rainfall conditions and yields are expected to be below last year's record level.

* **Flaxseed:** World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 1.9 million tons, unchanged from last month but up 0.3 million or 15 percent from last year.

* **Copra:** World production for 1989/90 is estimated at 4.7 million tons, down marginally from last month but up 0.2 million or 4 percent from last year.

* **Palm Kernels:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 3.1 million tons, unchanged from last month but up 0.2 million or 7 percent from last year.

* **Palm Oil:** World production for 1989/90 is forecast at 10.0 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 0.7 million or 7 percent over last year.

COTTON: World cotton production in 1989/90 is estimated at 79.3 million bales, down 1.1 million from last month and down 5.0 million bales or nearly 6 percent from last year. Foreign production is estimated at 67.1 million bales, down 1.1 million from last month and about 3 percent below the 1988/89 estimate. U.S. production is estimated at 12.2 million bales, unchanged from last month. Important changes from a month ago include the following:

- o **China** — Production is estimated at 18.0 million bales, down 1.0 million or 5 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. The reduction is based on a preliminary report by the State Statistical Bureau.

- o **Pakistan** — Production is estimated at 6.7 million bales, down 0.4 million or nearly 6 percent from last month but up 2 percent from last year. Poorer yields led to the sharp drop in production.

- o **USSR** — Production is estimated at 12.2 million bales, up 0.2 million or nearly 2 percent from last month but down 3 percent from last year. The increase in the monthly estimate is due to an increase in area and yields.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90 Proj.			Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.
	--Million Acres--			--Million Acres--			--Bushels per Acre--				--Million Bushels--			
All Wheat	65.8	65.5	76.6	55.9	53.2	62.1	37.7	34.1	32.8	32.8	2,108	1,812	2,036	2,036
Winter	48.8	48.8	55.1	39.3	39.8	41.5	39.8	39.2	35.1	35.1	1,565	1,562	1,454	1,454
Other	17.0	16.7	21.5	16.6	13.4	20.7	32.6	18.7	28.1	28.1	542	250	582	582
Rye	2.5	2.4	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	29.1	24.7	28.1	28.1	20	15	13	13
Soybeans	58.2	58.8	60.7	57.2	57.4	59.4	33.9	27.0	32.4	32.4	1,938	1,549	1,927	1,927
Corn	66.2	67.7	72.3	59.5	58.3	64.8	119.8	84.6	116.2	116.2	7,131	4,929	7,527	7,527
Sorghum	11.8	10.3	12.6	10.5	9.0	11.2	69.4	63.8	55.4	55.4	731	577	618	618
Barley	10.9	9.8	9.2	10.0	7.6	8.3	52.4	38.0	48.6	48.6	521	290	403	403
Oats	17.9	13.9	12.1	6.9	5.5	6.9	54.3	39.3	54.4	54.4	374	218	374	374
							--Pounds per Acre--				---Million CWT.---			
Rice	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.7	5,555	5,514	5,749	5,749	129.6	159.9	154.5	154.5
											---Million 480-Pound---			
All Cotton	10.4	12.5	10.6	10.0	11.9	9.5	706	619	619	619	14.8	15.4	12.2	12.2

1/ Estimates from USDA Agricultural Statistics Board.

FEBRUARY 1990

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			USSR	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	—Million Metric Tons—																			
Wheat																				
1987/88	501.7	444.4	57.4	26.0	3.7	71.4	4.0	39.9	83.3	85.8	44.3	0.0	12.0	0.0	8.8	6.1	12.4	3.1	13.0	16.1
1988/89 prel.	501.3	451.9	49.3	16.0	3.2	74.8	3.9	44.8	84.4	86.4	46.2	0.0	12.7	0.0	8.2	5.8	14.1	3.5	15.0	17.4
1989/90 proj.																				
January	533.9	478.5	55.4	24.4	3.9	79.2	4.3	43.0	89.0	91.0	53.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.5	5.3	14.0	2.1	12.0	16.1
February	536.2	480.8	55.4	24.4	3.9	79.1	4.3	43.0	90.5	91.0	54.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.5	5.3	14.0	2.0	12.0	16.1
Coarse Grains																				
1987/88	792.1	575.1	217.0	25.5	14.5	82.4	10.8	62.8	113.7	95.8	23.8	4.8	2.2	2.9	13.1	25.4	7.2	7.9	9.3	73.0
1988/89 prel.	728.3	578.6	149.7	19.7	13.8	88.8	11.3	59.5	97.5	94.3	31.7	5.2	2.3	4.5	7.0	26.7	6.7	12.3	10.0	87.4
1989/90 proj.																				
January	804.6	583.2	221.4	23.5	14.6	81.6	12.3	68.3	105.5	93.7	31.4	5.2	2.6	4.1	9.6	26.3	7.2	8.8	9.1	79.6
February	800.0	578.6	221.4	23.5	14.5	81.4	12.3	65.8	107.0	91.3	31.2	5.2	2.6	4.1	9.1	26.3	7.2	8.3	9.1	79.7
Rice (Milled)																				
1987/88	313.3	309.2	4.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	121.7	56.9	27.0	3.2	11.9	0.2	8.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	21.9
1988/89	329.5	324.3	5.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.9	118.4	70.7	27.5	3.2	13.9	0.2	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.3
1989/90																				
January	334.8	329.9	4.9	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.8	122.5	68.0	28.8	3.1	14.2	0.3	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.6
February	339.6	334.7	4.9	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.8	125.3	70.0	28.8	3.2	14.2	0.3	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.6
Total Grains 1/																				
1987/88	1,607.1	1,328.7	278.5	51.5	18.6	155.1	14.8	102.9	198.7	303.4	124.9	31.8	17.5	14.9	22.1	39.5	20.1	11.0	22.4	179.4
1988/89 prel.	1,559.0	1,354.8	204.2	35.7	17.2	164.9	15.2	104.5	183.8	299.1	148.6	32.7	18.2	18.3	15.4	40.0	21.3	15.9	25.2	199.0
1989/90 proj.																				
January	1,673.4	1,391.6	281.8	47.8	18.8	162.1	16.6	111.5	196.3	307.2	152.4	34.0	20.1	18.3	20.4	38.2	21.8	10.9	21.2	194.0
February	1,675.8	1,394.1	281.8	47.8	18.7	161.8	16.6	109.0	199.3	307.6	155.2	34.0	20.2	18.3	19.9	38.2	21.8	10.3	21.2	194.1
Oilseeds 2/																				
1987/88	208.7	147.7	61.0	5.9	1.2	12.4	0.5	5.3	11.8	33.7	13.7	1.7	3.3	0.6	14.0	19.7	0.9	1.0	2.0	20.2
1988/89 prel.	202.4	152.1	50.3	5.9	0.9	11.4	0.6	5.1	12.5	30.8	19.3	2.0	3.3	0.7	10.2	24.4	1.7	0.9	2.3	20.2
1989/90 proj.																				
January	214.0	154.6	59.4	4.9	1.3	10.6	0.7	5.8	12.9	30.7	17.9	1.9	3.5	0.8	15.7	22.2	0.9	0.9	2.4	21.7
February	213.7	154.2	59.4	4.9	1.3	10.6	0.7	5.8	13.5	29.7	18.2	1.9	3.3	0.8	15.7	22.2	0.9	0.9	2.4	21.7
	—Million 480-Pound Bales—																			
Cotton																				
1987/88	81.1	66.3	14.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	11.5	19.5	7.4	0.0	6.7	0.1	1.3	3.5	1.3	0.4	2.5	10.0
1988/89 prel.	84.3	68.9	15.4	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	12.6	19.1	8.3	0.0	6.6	0.2	0.8	3.4	1.3	0.3	3.0	10.3
1989/90 proj.																				
January	80.4	68.2	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	12.0	19.0	9.0	0.0	7.1	0.1	1.0	3.5	1.5	0.4	2.8	9.7
February	79.3	67.1	12.2	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	12.2	18.0	9.0	0.0	6.7	0.1	1.0	3.5	1.5	0.4	2.7	9.8

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains and pulses are 211.4 million tons in 1987/88, 195.1 million in 1988/89, and 211.1 million forecast in 1989/90.
2/ Totals for major regions and countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also include copra and palm kernels for all countries.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

FEBRUARY 1990

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
	1987/88	Prel. 1988/89	Proj. 1989/90	1987/88	Prel. 1988/89	1989/90 Jan.	Proj. Feb.	1987/88	Prel. 1988/89	1989/90 Jan.	Proj. Feb.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	219.9	218.2	225.8	2.28	2.30	2.37	2.37	501.7	501.3	533.9	536.2
United States	22.6	21.5	25.2	2.53	2.29	2.20	2.20	57.4	49.3	55.4	55.4
Total Foreign	197.2	196.7	200.7	2.25	2.30	2.39	2.40	444.4	451.9	478.5	480.8
Maj. Foreign Exporters	43.2	42.1	44.4	2.74	2.69	2.89	2.88	118.6	113.0	128.1	128.0
Argentina	4.8	4.7	5.6	1.84	1.74	1.88	1.88	8.8	8.2	10.5	10.5
Australia	9.1	8.9	8.9	1.36	1.58	1.57	1.57	12.4	14.1	14.0	14.0
Canada	13.5	13.0	13.6	1.93	1.23	1.79	1.79	26.0	16.0	24.4	24.4
EC-12	15.9	15.5	16.2	4.50	4.82	4.88	4.87	71.4	74.8	79.2	79.1
Major Importers	95.4	95.9	96.9	2.34	2.40	2.45	2.47	223.6	230.2	237.9	239.4
Brazil	3.5	3.5	3.1	1.76	1.68	1.71	1.71	6.1	5.8	5.3	5.3
China	28.8	28.8	29.8	2.98	3.00	3.05	3.05	85.8	86.4	91.0	91.0
Eastern Europe	10.5	10.7	10.7	3.79	4.17	4.02	4.02	39.9	44.8	43.0	43.0
Egypt	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.23	4.76	4.76	4.76	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
Other N. Africa 1/	5.1	4.0	4.9	1.01	1.26	1.13	1.13	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.6
Japan	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.19	3.62	3.61	3.61	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
USSR	46.7	48.1	47.5	1.78	1.76	1.87	1.91	83.3	84.4	89.0	90.5
Other Foreign	58.6	58.7	59.4	1.75	1.85	1.91	1.91	102.2	108.7	112.6	113.4
India	23.1	23.1	24.1	1.92	2.00	2.25	2.24	44.3	46.2	53.0	54.0
Iran	6.1	6.3	6.3	0.98	1.08	1.08	1.08	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.8
Mexico	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.11	4.00	4.11	4.11	3.7	3.2	3.9	3.9
Non-EC W. Europe	0.9	0.8	0.9	4.24	5.01	5.03	5.03	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.3
Pakistan	7.7	7.3	7.5	1.56	1.73	1.92	1.92	12.0	12.7	14.4	14.4
South Africa	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.81	1.78	1.17	1.09	3.1	3.5	2.1	2.0
Turkey	8.7	8.8	8.7	1.49	1.71	1.38	1.38	13.0	15.0	12.0	12.0
Others	9.4	9.7	9.2	1.72	1.79	1.75	1.75	16.1	17.4	16.1	16.1

1/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

FEBRUARY 1990

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90 Proj.			Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	323.6	325.4	324.3	2.45	2.24	2.47	2.47	792.1	728.3	804.6	800.0
United States	35.4	32.8	37.1	6.12	4.56	5.97	5.97	217.0	149.7	221.4	221.4
Total Foreign	288.1	292.6	287.2	2.00	1.98	2.02	2.01	575.1	578.6	583.2	578.6
Maj. Foreign Exporters	23.5	20.9	21.7	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.41	56.6	50.1	53.1	52.2
Argentina	4.4	3.0	3.2	2.99	2.30	2.87	2.84	13.1	7.0	9.6	9.1
Australia	4.6	4.4	4.3	1.55	1.52	1.69	1.69	7.2	6.7	7.2	7.2
Canada	8.0	7.1	8.3	3.21	2.76	2.83	2.83	25.5	19.7	23.5	23.5
South Africa	4.6	4.6	4.3	1.73	2.71	1.89	1.93	7.9	12.3	8.8	8.3
Thailand	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.50	2.50	2.57	2.57	2.9	4.5	4.1	4.1
Major Importers	107.8	106.7	104.3	2.65	2.55	2.74	2.71	285.7	272.4	283.7	282.4
Eastern Europe	17.9	18.4	18.5	3.50	3.24	3.74	3.55	62.8	59.5	68.3	65.8
EC-12	19.0	19.3	18.6	4.34	4.61	4.38	4.37	82.4	88.8	81.6	81.4
Other W. Europe	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.50	3.52	3.97	3.97	10.8	11.3	12.3	12.3
Mexico	7.8	7.6	7.7	1.87	1.81	1.89	1.88	14.5	13.8	14.6	14.5
USSR	59.5	57.8	55.9	1.91	1.69	1.90	1.91	113.7	97.5	105.5	107.0
Other Major Import. 2/	0.5	0.5	0.4	3.14	3.40	3.36	3.36	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	156.9	165.0	161.3	1.48	1.55	1.51	1.51	232.8	256.1	246.4	244.0
Brazil	13.6	14.0	14.0	1.87	1.91	1.88	1.88	25.4	26.7	26.3	26.3
China	28.7	27.3	27.9	3.33	3.46	3.26	3.27	95.8	94.3	93.7	91.3
India	36.6	39.1	38.6	0.65	0.81	0.79	0.81	23.8	31.7	31.4	31.2
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.79	1.82	1.82	1.82	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Nigeria	9.4	10.1	9.9	0.72	0.84	0.83	0.83	6.8	8.5	8.2	8.2
Philippines	3.7	3.8	3.6	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.21	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4
Turkey	4.3	4.4	4.4	2.17	2.29	2.08	2.08	9.3	10.0	9.1	9.1
Others	57.9	63.5	60.0	1.08	1.18	1.13	1.14	62.6	75.1	68.0	68.3
BARLEY											
World	79.6	76.4	73.7	2.27	2.18	2.27	2.30	180.5	166.5	169.7	169.4
United States	4.0	3.1	3.4	2.82	2.04	2.61	2.61	11.4	6.3	8.8	8.8
Total Foreign	75.6	73.3	70.3	2.24	2.19	2.25	2.28	169.2	160.2	161.0	160.6
Australia	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.46	1.47	1.74	1.74	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.0
Canada	5.0	4.2	4.7	2.79	2.46	2.48	2.48	14.0	10.2	11.7	11.7
China	3.4	2.7	2.8	1.78	2.31	2.05	2.09	6.0	6.3	6.9	5.7
Eastern Europe	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.79	3.72	3.87	3.84	16.3	16.3	17.1	17.6
EC-12	12.2	12.2	11.8	3.84	4.14	3.94	3.93	46.8	50.5	46.5	46.4
Other W. Europe	1.6	1.7	1.5	3.13	3.27	3.74	3.74	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.7
Turkey	3.2	3.3	3.3	1.88	2.12	1.82	1.82	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0
USSR	30.7	29.7	27.5	1.91	1.50	1.75	1.80	58.4	44.5	49.0	49.5
Others	12.8	12.8	11.9	1.02	1.29	1.17	1.18	13.0	16.5	14.1	14.1

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CONTINUED

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90 Proj.			Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.
CORN	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	125.3	125.4	127.9	3.57	3.18	3.62	3.60	447.9	398.6	464.6	460.1
United States	24.1	23.6	26.2	7.52	5.31	7.29	7.29	181.1	125.2	191.2	191.2
Total Foreign	101.3	101.8	101.7	2.64	2.69	2.68	2.64	266.8	273.4	273.4	268.9
Maj. Foreign Exporters	8.0	7.1	6.7	2.35	2.92	2.58	2.58	18.8	20.7	18.3	17.3
Argentina	2.6	1.7	1.8	3.46	2.82	3.33	3.33	9.0	4.8	6.5	6.0
South Africa	3.7	3.8	3.5	1.93	3.10	2.13	2.14	7.1	11.7	8.0	7.5
Thailand	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.56	2.63	2.71	2.71	2.7	4.2	3.8	3.8
Major Importers	22.0	22.2	22.0	3.73	3.74	3.97	3.81	82.1	83.1	87.1	84.0
Eastern Europe	7.4	7.4	7.4	3.94	3.50	4.49	4.02	29.2	26.0	32.8	29.8
EC-12	3.7	4.1	3.8	6.99	7.06	6.76	6.76	25.9	28.6	25.8	25.8
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.00	8.55	8.77	8.77	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Mexico	6.0	6.0	6.0	1.65	1.68	1.68	1.67	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.0
USSR	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.24	3.62	3.56	3.56	14.8	16.0	16.0	16.0
Other Maj. Import. 2/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.17	4.19	4.17	4.17	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	71.2	72.5	73.0	2.33	2.34	2.30	2.30	165.9	169.6	168.0	167.7
Brazil	13.2	13.5	13.5	1.88	1.93	1.89	1.89	24.7	26.0	25.5	25.5
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.02	5.47	6.31	6.31	7.0	5.4	6.4	6.4
China	20.2	19.7	20.3	3.92	3.93	3.74	3.72	79.2	77.4	76.0	75.5
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.97	5.21	5.33	5.33	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
India	5.6	5.9	6.0	1.03	1.40	1.33	1.33	5.7	8.3	8.0	8.0
Indonesia	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.79	1.82	1.82	1.82	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.2
Philippines	3.7	3.8	3.6	1.18	1.21	1.25	1.21	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.80	1.56	1.63	1.63	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0
Others	22.8	23.7	23.7	1.48	1.54	1.53	1.54	33.8	36.6	36.0	36.3
SORGHUM											
World	42.2	43.0	43.3	1.33	1.29	1.29	1.30	56.1	55.3	56.5	56.4
United States	4.3	3.7	4.5	4.36	4.00	3.48	3.48	18.6	14.6	15.7	15.7
Total Foreign	38.0	39.3	38.7	0.99	1.03	1.04	1.05	37.6	40.6	40.8	40.7
Argentina	1.0	0.7	0.7	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.0	1.4	2.1	2.1
Australia	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.19	1.65	1.91	1.91	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3
China	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.91	3.14	2.93	2.94	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.4
India	16.0	14.8	15.5	0.59	0.71	0.71	0.74	9.5	10.5	11.5	11.5
Mexico	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.91	2.49	2.94	2.94	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.9
Nigeria	4.3	4.4	4.4	0.67	0.80	0.80	0.80	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.52	1.58	1.65	1.65	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Sudan	3.0	5.3	4.1	0.43	0.83	0.61	0.61	1.3	4.4	2.5	2.5
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.03	1.39	1.49	1.49	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Others	9.1	9.9	9.7	0.99	1.04	1.01	1.01	9.1	10.3	9.7	9.8

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CONTINUED

TABLE 4 (Continued)

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90 Proj.			Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.
OATS	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	23.6	22.2	22.6	1.84	1.70	1.87	1.85	43.3	37.6	41.3	41.7
United States	2.8	2.2	2.8	1.95	1.41	1.95	1.95	5.4	3.2	5.4	5.4
Total Foreign	20.8	19.9	19.8	1.82	1.73	1.86	1.83	37.9	34.4	35.9	36.3
USSR	11.8	10.9	10.6	1.57	1.40	1.60	1.56	18.5	15.3	16.0	16.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.5	3.5	3.7	1.96	1.91	1.96	1.96	6.8	6.7	7.3	7.3
Argentina	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.30	1.10	1.39	1.39	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6
Australia	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.32	1.49	1.43	1.43	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7
Canada	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.37	2.18	2.08	2.08	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
Sweden	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.63	3.14	3.56	3.56	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	5.5	5.4	5.5	2.27	2.28	2.27	2.27	12.5	12.4	12.6	12.5
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.10	1.19	1.20	1.15	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Eastern Europe	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.79	2.62	2.74	2.74	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9
East Germany	0.1	0.2	0.2	4.28	3.30	3.94	3.94	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
Poland	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.84	2.62	2.70	2.70	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
EC-12	1.8	1.8	1.7	3.02	3.11	2.77	2.77	5.3	5.5	4.8	4.8
France	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.91	3.86	3.90	3.90	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
West Germany	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.30	4.23	3.75	3.75	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.0
Finland	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.21	2.21	3.14	3.14	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.87	2.98	3.68	3.68	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Others	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.06	1.09	1.08	1.10	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
RYE											
World	15.6	15.9	16.7	2.12	2.07	2.29	2.28	33.0	32.9	37.7	38.2
United States	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.82	1.55	1.76	1.76	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Total Foreign	15.3	15.6	16.5	2.13	2.08	2.30	2.29	32.5	32.6	37.3	37.8
USSR	9.7	10.1	10.6	1.86	1.83	2.04	2.03	18.1	18.5	21.0	21.5
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.58	1.04	1.72	1.72	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	3.7	3.9	3.9	2.72	2.58	2.82	2.82	10.0	10.0	11.0	11.0
East Germany	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.49	2.93	3.13	3.13	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.0
Poland	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.57	2.51	2.80	2.80	6.8	7.2	8.1	8.1
Czechoslovakia	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.49	3.42	3.42	3.42	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
EC-12	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.93	3.04	3.29	3.29	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.77	4.52	4.88	4.85	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
West Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.89	4.19	4.68	4.68	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9
Others	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.77	2.06	2.26	2.30	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below plus millet and mixed grain.
2/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

FEBRUARY 1990

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 5

Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION (Rough Basis)				MILLING RATE				PRODUCTION (Milled Basis)			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90 Proj.			Prel.	1989/90 Proj.			Prel.	1989/90 Proj.			Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/8	1988/8	Jan.	Feb.	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.
	—Million Hectares—			—Metric Tons Per Hectare—				—Million Metric Tons—				—In Percent—				—Million Metric Tons—			
World	141.2	145.6	146.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	462.1	486.6	496.1	503.0	67.8	67.7	67.5	67.5	313.3	329.5	334.8	339.6
United States	0.9	1.2	1.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	5.9	7.3	7.0	7.0	69.9	72.1	70.0	70.0	4.1	5.2	4.9	4.9
Total Foreign	140.2	144.5	145.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	456.2	479.3	489.1	496.0	67.8	67.7	67.5	67.5	309.2	324.3	329.9	334.7
Maj. Foreign Exporters	15.7	16.8	17.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	34.3	38.3	39.6	39.8	64.1	64.1	64.0	64.0	22.0	24.6	25.3	25.5
Burma	4.5	4.5	4.7	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	11.4	12.5	13.5	13.5	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	6.8	7.5	8.1	8.1
Pakistan	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.8	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2
Thailand	9.2	10.3	10.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	18.0	21.0	21.5	21.5	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	11.9	13.9	14.2	14.2
Major Importers	12.9	13.0	13.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	54.0	55.8	57.6	57.6	66.2	66.2	66.1	66.1	35.7	37.0	38.1	38.1
EC-12	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	67.3	67.3	67.0	67.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Indonesia	9.8	9.8	10.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	41.5	42.3	44.3	44.3	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	27.0	27.5	28.8	28.8
Nigeria	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Republic of Korea	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.6	8.4	8.2	8.2	72.3	72.3	72.0	72.0	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.9
Other Maj. Import. 1/	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	65.5	65.4	65.4	65.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6
Other Foreign	111.6	114.6	114.7	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	367.9	385.2	391.8	398.6	68.4	68.2	68.0	68.0	251.5	262.7	266.5	271.1
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	7.1	7.8	7.7	7.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bangladesh	10.3	10.5	10.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	23.1	23.3	25.5	25.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	15.4	15.6	17.0	17.0
Brazil	6.0	5.3	5.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	11.8	11.0	9.7	9.7	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	8.0	7.5	6.6	6.6
China	32.1	31.9	32.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	173.9	169.1	175.0	179.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	121.7	118.4	122.5	125.3
India	38.8	41.9	41.5	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	85.3	106.0	102.0	105.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	56.9	70.7	68.0	70.0
Japan	2.1	2.1	2.1	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.2	13.3	12.4	13.0	13.0	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	9.7	9.0	9.4	9.4
Philippines	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	8.7	9.2	9.5	9.4	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.1
USSR	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
Vietnam	5.6	5.8	5.9	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	15.3	16.8	18.0	18.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	9.9	10.9	11.7	11.7
Others	12.6	13.0	13.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	33.1	33.6	35.5	35.5	66.2	66.3	63.8	63.8	21.9	22.3	22.6	22.6

1/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.

FEBRUARY 1990

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 6

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90 Proj.			Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	54.16	55.69	57.15	1.92	1.71	1.86	1.87	103.76	94.95	107.54	107.15
United States	23.14	23.22	24.03	2.28	1.82	2.18	2.18	52.75	42.15	52.44	52.44
Total Foreign	31.02	32.47	33.12	1.64	1.63	1.63	1.65	51.01	52.80	55.10	54.71
Maj. Foreign Exporters	14.78	16.17	16.30	1.88	1.82	1.88	1.90	27.72	29.40	31.00	31.00
Argentina	4.26	4.00	5.00	2.28	1.60	2.10	2.10	9.70	6.40	10.50	10.50
Brazil	10.52	12.17	11.30	1.71	1.89	1.78	1.81	18.02	23.00	20.50	20.50
Other Foreign	16.23	16.30	16.82	1.43	1.44	1.40	1.41	23.29	23.40	24.10	23.71
Canada	0.46	0.53	0.54	2.75	2.16	2.26	2.26	1.27	1.15	1.22	1.22
China	8.41	8.12	7.90	1.48	1.43	1.36	1.37	12.47	11.65	11.30	10.80
Eastern Europe	0.53	0.56	0.54	1.31	1.20	1.44	1.44	0.69	0.67	0.78	0.78
EC-12	0.56	0.52	0.61	3.16	3.21	2.91	2.91	1.78	1.66	1.78	1.78
India	1.68	1.80	2.00	0.58	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.98	1.50	1.60	1.60
Indonesia	0.95	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.05	0.95	1.20	1.05	1.05
Paraguay	0.62	0.70	0.76	1.79	2.01	1.84	1.84	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40
USSR	0.78	0.76	0.83	0.91	1.16	1.03	1.11	0.71	0.88	0.80	0.92
Others	2.24	2.14	2.64	1.49	1.54	1.56	1.58	3.34	3.30	4.17	4.16
COTTONSEED											
World	31.52	33.75	32.92	0.99	0.95	0.94	0.94	31.28	32.09	31.33	30.84
United States	4.06	4.84	3.84	1.29	1.14	1.13	1.13	5.23	5.50	4.32	4.32
Total Foreign	27.46	28.92	29.08	0.95	0.92	0.92	0.91	26.05	26.59	27.00	26.52
China	4.84	5.53	5.36	1.49	1.28	1.31	1.25	7.22	7.07	7.03	6.70
India	6.46	7.30	7.40	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.51	3.20	3.60	3.81	3.81
Pakistan	2.57	2.50	2.71	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.08	2.95	2.90	3.09	2.92
USSR	3.53	3.43	3.33	1.27	1.42	1.43	1.46	4.49	4.87	4.77	4.85
Others	10.06	10.16	10.28	0.82	0.80	0.81	0.80	8.20	8.15	8.30	8.24
PEANUTS											
World	18.11	19.09	19.27	1.12	1.22	1.15	1.15	20.32	23.32	22.24	22.08
United States	0.63	0.66	0.66	2.62	2.74	2.76	2.76	1.64	1.81	1.83	1.83
Total Foreign	17.49	18.43	18.61	1.07	1.17	1.09	1.09	18.68	21.51	20.42	20.25
Argentina	0.19	0.15	0.16	2.34	1.62	2.39	2.31	0.45	0.24	0.37	0.37
China	3.02	2.91	2.90	2.04	1.95	1.86	1.83	6.17	5.69	5.40	5.30
India	6.74	7.80	8.10	0.79	1.15	0.99	0.99	5.30	9.00	8.00	8.00
Senegal	0.85	0.90	0.79	1.10	0.76	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.69	0.74	0.74
South Africa	0.15	0.19	0.19	1.33	1.24	1.24	1.24	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23
Sudan	0.58	0.58	0.55	0.76	0.78	0.73	0.73	0.44	0.45	0.40	0.40
Others	5.96	5.91	5.92	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	5.19	5.21	5.28	5.21

CONTINUED

TABLE 6 (Continued)

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90 Proj.			Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	15.27	15.22	16.27	1.37	1.34	1.34	1.36	20.88	20.41	21.77	22.16
United States	0.72	0.78	0.74	1.65	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.18	0.81	0.81	0.81
Total Foreign	14.56	14.44	15.53	1.35	1.36	1.35	1.37	19.70	19.60	20.96	21.34
Argentina	2.06	2.20	2.90	1.36	1.32	1.38	1.38	2.80	2.90	4.00	4.00
China	0.89	0.94	0.93	1.40	1.43	1.45	1.37	1.24	1.34	1.35	1.28
EC-12	2.30	2.12	1.99	1.81	1.87	1.65	1.64	4.16	3.97	3.26	3.27
East Europe	1.38	1.31	1.33	1.74	1.62	1.84	1.84	2.40	2.12	2.45	2.45
USSR	4.16	4.28	4.40	1.46	1.44	1.51	1.59	6.08	6.16	6.50	7.00
Others	3.78	3.59	3.98	0.80	0.87	0.84	0.84	3.03	3.11	3.41	3.36
RAPESEED											
World	16.69	17.91	16.93	1.39	1.26	1.25	1.28	23.22	22.51	21.44	21.70
Total Foreign	16.69	17.91	16.93	1.39	1.26	1.25	1.28	23.22	22.51	21.44	21.70
Canada	2.67	3.67	2.91	1.44	1.17	1.05	1.05	3.85	4.31	3.06	3.06
China	5.27	4.93	4.94	1.25	1.02	1.13	1.13	6.61	5.04	5.60	5.60
EC-12	1.86	1.84	1.63	3.20	2.81	3.08	3.08	5.95	5.18	5.01	5.01
East Europe	0.92	0.88	0.99	2.35	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.17	2.19	2.47	2.47
India	4.51	4.90	4.80	0.72	0.86	0.73	0.79	3.24	4.20	3.50	3.80
Others	1.46	1.69	1.67	0.97	0.94	0.95	1.06	1.41	1.59	1.80	1.77
FLAXSEED											
World	3.98	3.87	4.12	0.56	0.43	0.47	0.47	2.25	1.67	1.92	1.92
United States	0.19	0.09	0.07	1.01	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.19	0.04	0.03	0.03
Total Foreign	3.80	3.78	4.04	0.54	0.43	0.47	0.47	2.06	1.63	1.88	1.88
Argentina	0.66	0.56	0.60	0.82	0.74	0.82	0.82	0.54	0.41	0.49	0.49
Canada	0.59	0.50	0.64	1.23	0.74	0.83	0.83	0.73	0.37	0.53	0.53
India	1.15	1.35	1.35	0.32	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.37	0.40	0.40	0.40
USSR	1.07	1.04	1.10	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.22	0.23	0.23
Others	0.33	0.33	0.35	0.59	0.66	0.67	0.67	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.24
MAJOR OILSEEDS	*139.73*	*145.54*	*146.66*	1.44	1.34	1.40	1.40	*201.71*	*194.95*	*206.23*	*205.85*
United States	28.73	29.58	29.35	2.12	1.70	2.03	2.03	60.99	50.31	59.44	59.44
Total Foreign	111.00	115.96	117.31	1.27	1.25	1.24	1.25	140.72	144.64	146.79	146.41
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.32	4.51	4.70	4.69
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.69	2.91	3.11	3.11
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	*208.72*	*202.37*	*214.05*	*213.66*
PALM OIL 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.39	9.36	10.02	10.04

1/ Not included in total oilseeds.

TABLE 7

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

COUNTRY/REGION	AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1989/90 Proj.			Prel.	1989/90 Proj.	
	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.	1987/88	1988/89	Jan.	Feb.
	---Million Hectares---			---Kilograms Per Hectare---				---Million 480-Pound Bales---			
World	31.1	34.0	32.8	568	541	530	526	81.1	84.3	80.4	79.3
United States	4.1	4.8	3.8	791	694	694	694	14.8	15.4	12.2	12.2
Total Foreign	27.1	29.1	29.0	534	515	509	504	66.3	68.9	68.2	67.1
Maj. Foreign Exporters	12.9	13.5	13.4	765	750	741	716	45.2	46.4	45.3	44.0
Australia	0.2	0.2	0.3	1149	1538	1306	1306	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	814	885	890	890	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
China	4.8	5.5	5.4	876	751	772	731	19.5	19.1	19.0	18.0
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	845	718	626	626	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2
Mexico	0.2	0.3	0.2	956	1178	920	920	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.8
Pakistan	2.6	2.5	2.7	572	570	573	539	6.7	6.6	7.1	6.7
Sudan	0.3	0.3	0.3	404	437	396	396	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Turkey	0.6	0.7	0.7	916	919	887	807	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.7
USSR	3.5	3.4	3.3	709	801	792	797	11.5	12.6	12.0	12.2
Major Importers 2/	0.3	0.4	0.4	828	817	797	797	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.4
Other Foreign	13.9	15.2	15.2	313	298	302	310	19.9	20.8	21.5	21.7
Argentina	0.5	0.5	0.6	547	361	375	389	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0
Brazil	2.2	2.4	2.4	355	311	320	324	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5
India	6.5	7.3	7.4	248	247	254	265	7.4	8.3	9.0	9.0
Syria	0.1	0.2	0.2	751	672	844	844	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Others	4.6	4.9	4.7	346	349	344	347	7.3	7.8	7.4	7.5

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

FEBRUARY 1990

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

The table below presents a 8-year record of the difference between the February projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between February projections and the final estimates have averaged 2.8 million tons (0.6 percent) and ranged from -7.3 to 6.8 million tons. The February projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 2 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1988/89 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final
	Percent	*---Million Metric Tons---*			Number of Years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.6	2.8	-7.3	6.8	6	2
U.S.	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	3	1
Foreign	0.7	2.8	-7.3	6.8	6	2
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	0.6	4.8	-11.1	5.1	5	3
U.S.	0.2	0.2	-0.2	1.3	5	1
Foreign	0.9	4.9	-11.0	5.1	4	4
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.1	6.3	-13.0	1.8	7	1
U.S.	0.8	0.0	-0.1	0.1	2	1
Foreign	2.1	6.3	-13.0	1.8	7	1
SOYBEANS						
World	1.8	1.6	-2.3	2.1	5	3
U.S.	1.4	0.7	-1.1	1.8	3	4
Foreign	3.3	1.4	-2.2	1.2	7	1
		---Million 480-lb. Bales---				
COTTON						
World	2.0	1.6	-5.4	2.8	5	3
U.S.	0.8	0.1	-0.1	0.3	2	5
Foreign	2.4	1.7	-5.7	2.7	5	3
UNITED STATES		*-------Million Bushels-------*				
CORN	0.1	7	-8	38	2	1
SORGHUM	0.1	1	0	4	0	2
BARLEY	0.5	3	-3	11	4	1
OATS	0.1	0	-2	0	2	0

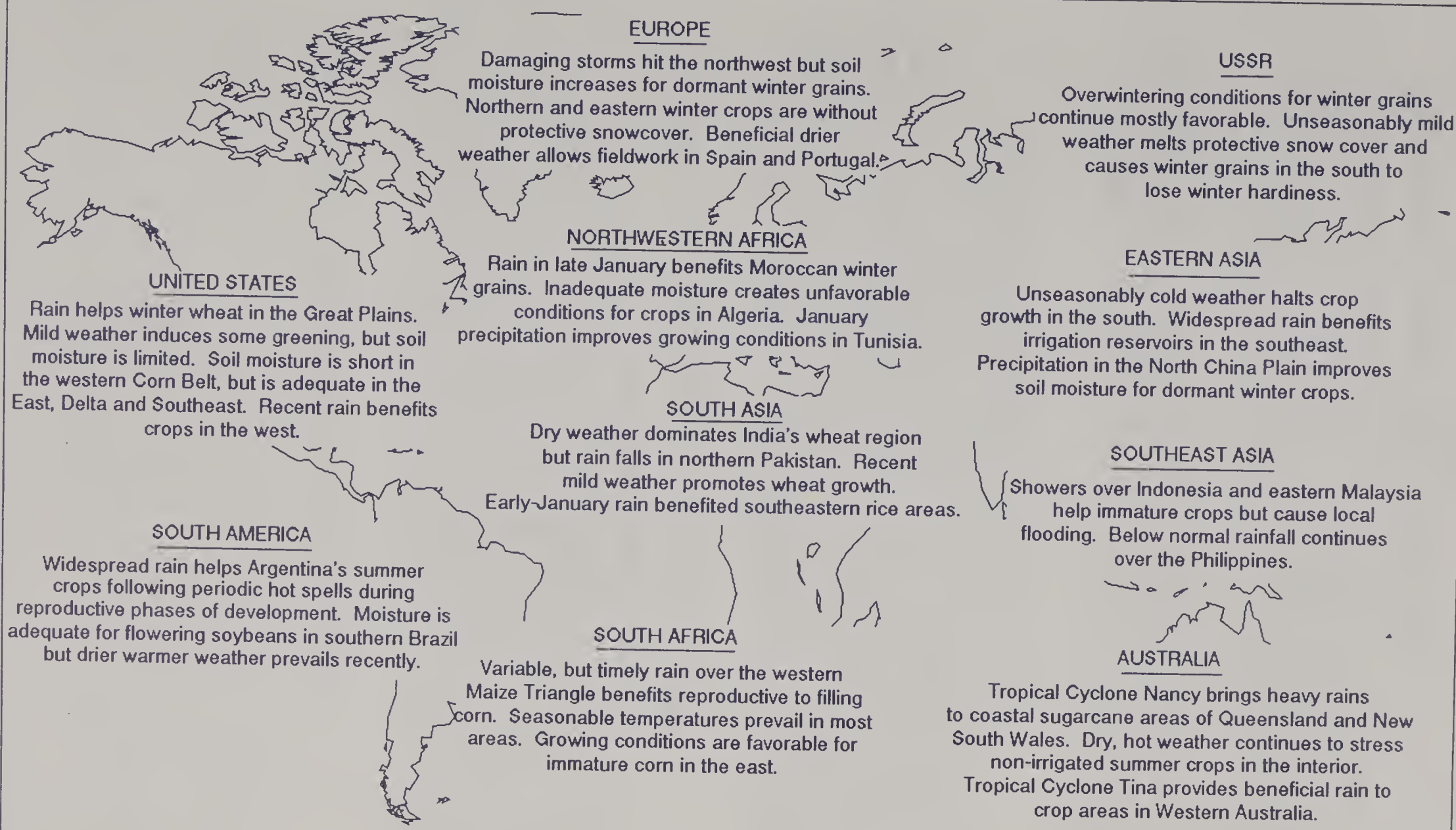
1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1987/88 is defined as the November estimate following the marketing year and for 1988/89 last month's estimate.
2/ May not total eight if projection was the same as the final.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

FEBRUARY 1990 *FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA*

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

FEBRUARY 9, 1990

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY



EUROPE

Damaging storms hit the northwest but soil moisture increases for dormant winter grains. Northern and eastern winter crops are without protective snowcover. Beneficial drier weather allows fieldwork in Spain and Portugal.

USSR

Overwintering conditions for winter grains continue mostly favorable. Unseasonably mild weather melts protective snow cover and causes winter grains in the south to lose winter hardiness.

NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

Rain in late January benefits Moroccan winter grains. Inadequate moisture creates unfavorable conditions for crops in Algeria. January precipitation improves growing conditions in Tunisia.

EASTERN ASIA

Unseasonably cold weather halts crop growth in the south. Widespread rain benefits irrigation reservoirs in the southeast. Precipitation in the North China Plain improves soil moisture for dormant winter crops.

UNITED STATES

Rain helps winter wheat in the Great Plains. Mild weather induces some greening, but soil moisture is limited. Soil moisture is short in the western Corn Belt, but is adequate in the East, Delta and Southeast. Recent rain benefits crops in the west.

SOUTH ASIA

Dry weather dominates India's wheat region but rain falls in northern Pakistan. Recent mild weather promotes wheat growth. Early-January rain benefited southeastern rice areas.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers over Indonesia and eastern Malaysia help immature crops but cause local flooding. Below normal rainfall continues over the Philippines.

SOUTH AMERICA

Widespread rain helps Argentina's summer crops following periodic hot spells during reproductive phases of development. Moisture is adequate for flowering soybeans in southern Brazil but drier warmer weather prevails recently.

SOUTH AFRICA

Variable, but timely rain over the western Maize Triangle benefits reproductive to filling corn. Seasonable temperatures prevail in most areas. Growing conditions are favorable for immature corn in the east.

AUSTRALIA

Tropical Cyclone Nancy brings heavy rains to coastal sugarcane areas of Queensland and New South Wales. Dry, hot weather continues to stress non-irrigated summer crops in the interior. Tropical Cyclone Tina provides beneficial rain to crop areas in Western Australia.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 447-7917.

WEATHER BRIEFS

RAINS BENEFIT SOUTH AMERICAN SUMMER CROPS

Timely precipitation during late January and early February greatly improved Argentine summer crop conditions. Unseasonably hot temperatures during the last week of January caused some concern in southern Santa Fe, southern Cordoba, western Buenos Aires, and La Pampa, but normal temperatures and heavy precipitation in most areas followed the hot spell.

Summer crops in southern Brazil also benefited from periodic precipitation. While moisture is generally adequate throughout the region, dry conditions are worth watching in Minas Gerais. This state, which was very wet coming into January, has only received 14 percent of normal precipitation for the last four weeks.

AUSTRALIAN SUMMER CROPS NEED RAIN

Tropical Cyclone Nancy brought heavy precipitation to coastal southeast Queensland, coastal New South Wales and Victoria and also ended a period of unseasonably hot temperatures. The rains benefited tree crops and vegetables. However, this storm brought no relief to hot, dry conditions in the major inland sorghum and dryland cotton areas of New South Wales and southern Queensland where precipitation has been very light so far this year. January and February are typically the wettest months in this region.

ALGERIA REMAINS DRY, MORROCO AND TUNISIA RECEIVE RAIN

Dry conditions continued for another month over Algeria. Winter grains in Algeria had received less than half of normal precipitation coming into January. Rainfall for January and February has continued to be well below normal, especially in central and eastern Algerian crop areas. Morocco received timely precipitation for winter grains during early January and again around January 29. Tunisia, which was hot and dry in December and early January, received heavy precipitation in late January. Flooding occurred in the central state, but on the whole the rain was beneficial for winter grains.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

MEXICO: COFFEE CROP HURT BY FREEZE

The 1989/90 Mexican coffee crop was heavily damaged by freezing temperatures on December 23 and 24, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Mexico City. The crop was initially forecast at 4.95 million (60-kilogram) bags but has now been lowered to 4.45 million. Severe damage occurred in both bearing and non-bearing trees affecting about 60,000 hectares in Puebla, Veracruz, San Luis Potosi, and Hidalgo. Producers had delayed harvesting in an effort to reduce costs and to offset depressed international prices. Thus, there was more unharvested coffee than usual making it more vulnerable to frost damage.

MEXICO: SUGAR CROP TO DECLINE SHARPLY FROM FREEZE

The 1989/90 centrifugal sugar forecast for Mexico has been revised downward to 3.15 million tons raw value, 350,000 tons less than earlier forecast, according to the agricultural counselor in Mexico City. In late December 1989, heavy frost was widespread in the important sugar producing states of Veracruz, San Luis Potosi, and Tamaulipas. Sugarcane and sugar production reductions of 25 to 30 percent in these states could occur as a result of the December freeze and a combination of economic factors which lowered sugarcane plantings and caused a deterioration in cultural practices. As a consequence of this production shortfall, imports could increase to 1 million tons, up sharply from the previous forecast of 500,000 tons.

WEST GERMANY: LARGER THAN EXPECTED SUGARBEET CROP

Favorable growing conditions this fall resulted in a larger than expected 1989/90 sugarbeet crop of 20.8 million tons, 767,000 tons above the previous forecast, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Bonn. The increase in raw material output coupled with a slightly higher extraction rate netted an estimated sugar outturn of 3.34 million tons (raw value), up 140,000 tons from the November forecast and 11 percent more than the revised 3.0 million ton output of a year ago. West German sugar beet processing ended in December.

EAST GERMANY: SUGAR PRODUCTION REVISED UPWARD

The 1989/90 sugar production estimate for East Germany has been revised to 765,000 metric tons (raw value), up 95,000 tons from the November forecast and 190,000 tons more than last year, according to the agricultural attache in Berlin. The government of East Germany announced the official harvest results for sugarbeets at 6.1 million tons with an average yield of 28.3 tons per hectare, higher than previous estimates but 1.6 million tons or 21 percent lower than planned. Harvested area was 16,000 hectares more than forecast, partially offsetting drought and disease problems.

BRAZIL: DRY BEAN CROP THREATENED BY INTENSE RAINS

According to a recent attache report by the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia, intense rains in the Central-South region have damaged the first dry bean crop, which accounts for about 30 percent of total dry bean production in Brazil. Current estimates place this unirrigated crop at about 2 percent below last year's 825,000 MT level. An expansion in area for the second crop is expected in view of currently strong domestic market prices. Moreover, the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture has requested an increase in production credit to be made available to producers for the second and third crop.

CANADA: WHEAT BOARD ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR DAILY PRICE SYSTEM

The Canadian Wheat Board (CWB) plans a gradual move to a daily pricing system, starting with a weekly scheme in mid-May of 1990, with the goal of installing the daily price system by the beginning of the 1990/91 crop year (August 1990). This represents a significant shift from the current system that sets prices every 3 months. The change in the pricing system comes on the heels of an announcement that the CWB will delay announcing initial prices to producers, probably until August rather than prior to planting in April.

MALAYSIA: OIL PALM PLANTATION WORKERS STRIKE

On January 31, 65,000 Malaysian plantation union workers went on strike due to contract disputes with plantations affiliated with the Malaysian Agricultural Producers' Association. The National Union of Plantation Workers represents about 33 percent of all plantation workers. Palm oil mill workers are also taking part in the action. Although a strike of a few days is not expected to affect production, a prolonged strike could cripple Malaysia's commodity sector.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: RAPID GROWTH IN THE POULTRY SECTOR

In the Dominican Republic, total poultry meat production in 1989 is estimated at 141,000 tons, up from 118,000 tons in 1988 and 98,000 in 1987. The rapid increase has been stimulated by demand for poultry arising from increased income due to strong activity in the construction sector and the fact that poultry is still the cheapest meat. Also, despite price controls at the retail level, producers have been able to market much of their output through largely unregulated outlets allowing them to receive better than expected returns.

USSR: 1989 RESULTS ANNOUNCED FOR THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Soviet statistical sources place 1989 meat production at 20.0 million tons compared to 19.7 million in 1988. Milk production was reported at 108.1 million tons, up from 106.8 million last year. Output of eggs, 84.6 billion, was down nearly one percent. Wool production in 1989 was essentially unchanged. The upturns for meat and milk and the downturn for eggs were slightly larger than indicated by recent USDA forecasts. January 1, 1990 cattle holdings on all farms were reported at 118.3 million head, down 1.3 million from 1989. Cow numbers were 41.7 million head, down 0.1 million. Hog numbers were reported at 78.9 million head, up 0.8 million, while sheep and goat holdings at 144.5 million were off 3.0 million head. In contrast to the totals, holdings by private farmers increased for each of these categories, with the increased private holdings of hogs accounting for nearly all the increase in the total.

MEXICO: ORANGE CROP DAMAGE ASSESSED

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Mexico city reports that 1989/90 orange production is estimated to be down about 17 percent from the December estimates of 2.65 million tons to 2.20 million. This would be 3 percent less than the 2.269 million ton 1988/89 crop. Serious tree damage was reported in Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas where 30 percent of Mexico's oranges are produced. However, industry sources say that it is too early to estimate the total extent of tree damage.

USSR: SUGAR PRODUCTION UP

Soviet 1989/90 sugar production from domestic sugarbeets is estimated at 9.56 million tons (raw value) according to Goskomstat. The estimate is 6 percent higher than the earlier USDA forecast of 9.0 million tons, and 7 percent above the 1988/89 outturn.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

FOREIGN COTTON HARVESTED AREA INDICATIONS FOR 1990/91

Important factors that influence foreign cotton area include current domestic and world economic conditions, government policies, and weather. Of these factors, this season's higher cotton prices are providing the biggest stimulus in determining next season's cotton area.

Preliminary indications are that foreign harvested cotton area in 1990/91 could range from 29.0 to a record 30.5 million hectares. The high end of the forecast range suggests a possible increase from the estimated 29.0 million hectares harvested in 1989/90 and is supported by current higher cotton prices relative to last season and stronger demand. The low end of the forecast range considers the possibility of weather-related losses and financial problems.

As in past years, there is a great deal of uncertainty over cotton area in China, the world's largest producer. The government has called for larger plantings and increased its cotton prices for the coming year. This move was prompted by complaints by farmers that the economic environment for cotton is not equitable with competing crops. The price increase, coupled with other administrative measures, should be enough to bring an increase in area planted to cotton. Production increases are needed so that China can maintain its role as a major exporter of both raw cotton and textiles while meeting its rapidly rising domestic consumption requirements.

In the Soviet Union, cotton area is affected by two opposing forces. Cotton production is strategic insofar as cotton exports earn much-needed foreign exchange. On the other hand, there is pressure to reduce cotton plantings and increase the area dedicated to food and forage crop production. Cotton area declined in 1989 and a further slight decline is likely next season. Despite this decline, cotton will continue to be a very important crop in Central Asia.

In Mexico, indications are that due to this season's higher cotton prices, area planted to cotton could rebound sharply in the 1990/91 crop year. However, the exact level will depend primarily on financing available to producers. Cotton producers usually borrow most of the cost of production inputs but the level of private savings has dropped significantly in recent months and reportedly there is little money in banks to lend to producers. In many Central American countries, planting decisions remain uncertain. Political and labor unrest, foreign exchange needs, and input costs will largely determine cotton production policy in many of these countries.

In South America, 1990/91 cotton plantings may decline if production financing prospects do not improve. Decreased plantings are particularly probable in the three largest producing countries of Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina. In Brazil, the largest of the three, sowing will be influenced directly by the level of rural credit availability, minimum support prices, and food crop prices at planting time.

In South Asia, cotton plantings should push moderately above last year. Cotton area in Pakistan is likely to expand in 1990/91. Higher cotton prices along with a continued strong domestic demand from the expanding textile industry are contributing to the favorable outlook for next year's plantings. India faces similar conditions as Pakistan. Cotton area there is likely to expand with an increase in the minimum support price anticipated. In Australia, sowing is expected to increase if higher cotton prices prevail at planting time late next summer and sufficient soil moisture is available to maintain this year's level of dryland seeding.

In Turkey, sowing is expected to be down from last season as farmers in some of the regions have already sown winter grain on land usually planted to cotton. Syria plans to increase the area planted to cotton. However, the area actually sown will depend on the relationship between the procurement prices of cotton and wheat at planting time.

A moderate increase is forecast for cotton planting in Africa. Many of these countries depend very heavily on cotton exports for sorely needed foreign exchange earnings. Because of this need, there is strong support for the cotton sector. In West Africa, this is particularly true for several countries such as Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Benin, Cameroon, and Burkina Faso. Egypt is likely to expand its area as the government is considering a significant increase in the procurement price. In Sudan, it appears that area will increase to provide much needed foreign exchange. The area in Zimbabwe also is anticipated to increase as government policy continues to favor moderate cotton area expansion.

Cotton area in the European Community (EC) is likely be in line with last year's level since the EC will probably maintain current support price levels. In Greece, the largest EC producer, the potential for expansion is limited by the coresponsibility levy, which will remain at last year's level. Moreover, cotton area expansion can only take place at the expense of corn and/or sugarbeets which are supported at very attractive price levels.

NOTE: Information in this article is based on field reports from U.S. agricultural counselors and attaches received in early January 1990. Actual area could vary from these estimates for a number of reasons, including government policy, weather during the crop season, and price changes for cotton and competing crops. The first official USDA forecast of total foreign harvested area will be issued in May. Individual country estimates for area, yield and production will be released in July.

Ronald R. Roberson (202) 382-8879

FORESTRY SITUATION IN THAILAND

The forestry situation in Thailand mirrors the predicament most Asian producers now confront. Currently the most significant constraint is the dwindling supply of tropical hardwoods due to heavy logging, shifting cultivation, and agricultural encroachment. Thailand's total land area is approximately 51.3 million hectares, of which 14.5 million hectares constitute forest area. Deforestation has been occurring at an annual rate of nearly 350,000 hectares, while reforestation is projected at only 70,000 hectares per year.

In January 1989, the Government banned logging, revoked all private logging concessions and toughened enforcement policies in all national forests in an effort to stop encroachment. While enforcement measures are expected to reduce corn area, efforts to expand forestry areas are boosting production of fruit, nut and rubber trees. Logging continues legally in private plantation areas, but illegal logging is rampant and roundwood production continues to decline. Partially offsetting this decline are the small, but growing, plantation areas and improvements in forest management.

Plantation forests are scattered throughout the country covering about 2.5 million hectares in total. To date, plantations have limited their growing stock to three species--teak, eucalyptus and rubber. Teak is grown primarily in the north, eucalyptus in the east and northeast, and rubber in the south, east and northeast. The species mix outside plantations is mainly teak, keruing, rosewood, teng, conifers, and mangrove. Illegal logging and the legal annual cut from plantation areas are currently being augmented by supplies from 17 newly-opened concession areas in Burma that have been acquired by the Thai Forestry Industry Organization for exploitation. This should ensure a relatively stable supply of tropical hardwoods to the industry over the next few years.

In 1988, there were 492 power-operated and 89 hand-operated sawmills in Thailand. As of December 1989, only about one-fifth of the mills were operating at full capacity. Mill production is generally sawn-to-order, thereby limiting the need to stock inventory. An above average sized mill is usually capable of processing 50-60 cubic meters (CUM) of logs per day with an average recovery rate of 18-20 cubic feet of sawnwood per cubic meter of log.

As in other Asian countries, production of value-added products is strongly encouraged by the Government. Production of panel products is growing with particular emphasis on plywood, veneer and hardboard. Thailand's wood processing industry specializes in housewares, furniture, floorings, boat deckings, packaging, and construction materials. The shortage of exploitable timber and infrastructure constraints are the main limitations to expansion. Port facilities, communications, transportation, and qualifications for engineers and technical personnel all require upgrading if Thailand is to become competitive in this industry.

Bernadine Baker (202) 382-8891

TABLE 9

THAILAND: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED PRODUCTS
(1,000 Cubic Meters)

	1988	1989	1990 1/
Roundwood	4,564	4,075	3,600
Tropical Hardwood Logs	1,983	1,770	1,560
Sawnwood	1,035	1,160	1,250
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	154	185	220
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	50	60	72
Fiberboard	51	61	73
Particleboard	52	62	75

1/ Preliminary.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN PALM OIL PRODUCTION OVERVIEW

Palm oil is the second most widely produced vegetable oil and accounts for roughly 18 percent of world vegetable oil production. Nearly 80 percent of the world's palm oil is produced by three Southeast Asian countries: Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand. Malaysia is the dominate producer, representing over 50 percent of world production each year. Palm oil production has increased steadily and rapidly in these countries, advancing more than 9 percent annually over the last four seasons.

Unlike many oilseed crops, palm is a tree crop and factors affecting yields and production, such as area planted and weather, must be considered over a longer cycle. In addition, the trees themselves have a cyclical yield nature, rising and falling about every two years.

Malaysia

The largest and most dominate player in the world palm oil market is Malaysia. In 1989/90, production is expected to exceed 5.9 million tons or about 5 percent above last year's record figure. Palm yields are well above last year's level due to the confluence of two factors: (1) the culmination of favorable weather and cultivation practices in 1987 and 1988; and (2) the extended yield cycle peak in 1989 for many trees.

More than half of total world palm oil production comes from Malaysia. The states of Johore, Pahang, Perak and Selangor, located on the peninsula, represent about 75 percent of total palm oil production in the country. It is estimated that about half of all area is under private estate management, with the government and small landholders making up the remainder.

Although current market conditions are soft and prices are low, they do not reflect the generally favorable conditions that existed over the last four years and led to increased cultivated area and rising production. Favorable weather and a higher yield cycle also have contributed to the annual increase in production of nearly 9 percent during this period.

Recent price developments have encouraged Malaysian growers to take steps to form an international palm oil body, along the lines of rubber or tin producing associations, in an effort to pool supplier resources. Another major palm oil producer, Indonesia, is being recruited in this effort.

Indonesia

Although production is considerably smaller than in neighboring Malaysia, Indonesia is expecting record output of 1.8 million tons in 1989/90. The growth of palm oil production in Indonesia has been dramatic. Growth rates have increased from 5 percent in 1987/88 to almost 10 percent last year; and if the current production estimate is realized, growth will reach 17 percent in 1990. Moreover, area planted to palm has increased nearly 30 percent in the last two years. Although tree maturity will take about 5 years, greater resources are being spent to increase production and there is a clear commitment by the Government to support palm oil production.

Unlike Malaysia, in Indonesia over 70 percent of large estate-managed operations are state owned while about 25 percent are in the hands of private ownership. Tax incentives and low government land prices (about $6/acre) are being given to increase cultivation. Over 75 percent of production is accounted for in the provinces of Sumatra and Kalimantan. In January, the Indonesian Ministry of Agriculture indicated the government's intention to increase palm area by nearly 50 percent over the next 4 years.

Thailand

Like its neighbors, Thailand's production of palm oil has shown steady increases over the last several years and is expected to reach nearly 0.2 MMT during the 1989/90 season. Annual growth rates during the 1987 to 1990 period have been in excess of 15 percent. The southern provinces of Krabi, Surat, and Chumphon are among the most important producing areas.

Although Thai government support has been limited, private concerns have been aggressively trying to improve production.

There are other palm oil producing countries in the world, most notably in Africa and Latin America. While many of these areas have struggled to maintain or only marginally increase production, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Thailand have shown large and steady production increases and are likely to dominate the world palm oil market in the years ahead.

Robert Beyer (202) 382-9172

☆U.S.GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:1990-262-853:20261/FAS

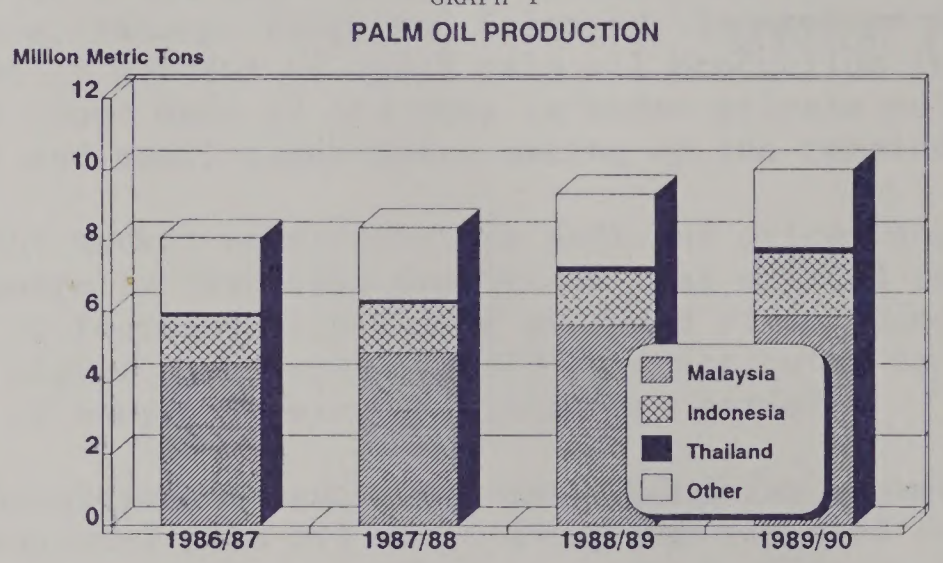
TABLE 10

Major Palm Oil Producing Countries in Southeast Asia

1986 through 1990 (Oct./Sept.)
(1,000 Metric Tons)

Year	Malaysia	Indonesia	Thailand	Other	World
1986/87	4,560	1,300	110	2,120	8,090
1987/88	4,852	1,370	135	2,032	8,389
1988/89	5,634	1,500	155	2,044	9,333
1989/90	5,900	1,750	180	2,194	10,024

GRAPH 1



GRAPH 2